Amusements Today.

Academy of Munic. Martin, A libry's Park Theatre. The Legion of Honor, It ath's Theatre. Othello. rocklys Pa & Theater The Sanw Player Dunnell's Meseum-Curiodies. Chickerieg Wall-Passion Play. Baly's Theatr. -Nordles and Pins Grand O ero House-Wilds. Daverly's \$4th St. Lheater-Mayatha. Haverly's Theatre, Brooklyn-Otto, oster & Binl's Concert Hall-Concert Hadison Square Theater—Heat Kirks. Hassate Temple—Psychology Hustraied. Middletoire Dinne Auserum—138 Howery, Gavelty Theater, Brooklyn—Galy a Facuar ciaco Minsteels-Breadway and 19to st. standard Theatre-Matrimony Theatre Comique—Millian Gurds' Somines.
Teny Pantor's Theatre—Variets.
Union Square Theatre—Daniel Redict.
Wallack's Theatre—Tis Gur'ner.

The regular circulation of THE SUN for the week ending Dec. 11, 1880, was:

117.668 Weekly... 108.866 Rursday 160.764 Friday 107,748 Total for the week ...

Deplorable if True.

Windsor Theatre-Hamlet

The Evening Express reports the follow ing as the opinion of a member of the Tammany Hall Committee on Organization:

"Jone KELLY will always have at his side the men Democratic voters in this county, who love him for his manly traits, are always satisfied to be guided by his This seems to us to be placing a very low

estimate upon the Americanism, the ludependence, the personality of character of our adopted citizens of Irish birth, and our native-born citizens of Irish descent. Will they really, to the number of fifty

thousand, continue to follow JOHN KELLY; to be led by him as if he had rings in their noses, and to wear his collars?

We say this is deplorable if true. Why should not every one of these fifty thousand men be a man-a true American-and lead

It is to be hoped that the opinion we have quoted will prove entirely erroneous, and that on the ruins of Tammany will rise free and untrammelled Democracy, wear fng no man's collar and bearing no man's brand, and all leading themselves.

Progress in Centralization.

The special deputy marshals will be duly paid for their partisan election services by appropriations at the present session or the next. There will be no change in the system until the people sweep the Republican party from power. All Federal elections and all State elections when held at the same times and places, will be controlled by Federal officials, with the army placed at their back. Not content with this state of affairs. Mr. HAYES now recommends that the Republican Congress shall look into the elections in the Southern States, and, turning out those who have been elected, seat those who, in their own opinion, ought to have been elected.

We have now Bureaus of Agriculture, Statistics. Education; bureaus upon bureaus, growing up in every department, eating up the substance of the people, but increasing Tower and patronage of the Executive the rederal Government extended over the whole field of the education of the young;

the most gigantic stride toward centralization proposed since Hamilton's first scheme in the convention which framed the Constitution. The Weather Bureau is already firmly established, and its functions will perhaps be enlarged to suit the ambition of the military courtier who may finally be appointed as its chief.

Shades of JEFFERSON and MADISON! The Federal Government running the schools and predicting the weather!

Be Warned in Time.

When disaster overtakes a business house in a time of general mercantile adversity there are some compensations for the shipwrecked firm. They may have done the best they could under the circumstances. The sinking of other enterprises may have carried them down. There is, besides for them the consolation which human nature always takes in the consciousness that they are not alone in misfortune, but that the calamities which have come to them are a common experience.

But it is very different when a proud mercantile house succumbs in a time of great and general prosperity. Then the humiliation it feels and the self-accusation in which it indulges must be especially distressing. It invited its misfortune. When the channel of prosperity was clear and open it wildly and foolishly steered its craft upon the breakers.

While we sympathize with the individual members of the very reputable and well-established grocery houses which have suspended payment during the week, we cannot mourn that the methods of business they adopted have had so severe a rebuke.

It has been manifest since the revival of trade that in all its departments attempts were making to disturb its healthy progress for speculative purposes. The first great commodity to feel the effects of the growing prosperity was iron. The demand for iron is usually a gauge of the condition of trade. commerce, and manufacture. When they are active it is strong, but when they are depressed the furnaces and the foundries are the first to suffer seriously.

After the long period of business stagnation we began to discover evidences of better times ahead when the iron trade grew profitable. Iron had been at prices which were almost destructive to the business. The fires in many of the furnaces had been blown out; wages of miners and foundrymen were low; pig fron was a drug in the market, and importation had practically ceased. The accumulated stock was more than enough to supply the demand, and only the iron men who were strongly supported by capital were able to we ther the protracted period of depression.

Suddenly, however, the demand became active. The railroads, which had put off necessary repairs and additions to their rolling stock, were compelled to improve the condition and increase the facilities of their lines, in order to move the magnificent harvest, for which short European crops caused an unprecedented demand. All departments of business began to sympathize with this special prosperity, and the upspringing of the general manufacturing interest joined in giving an extraordinary impulse to the pivotal iron trade. Iron speedily ran up from fifteen or seventeen dollars a ton to twenty-five, forty, forty-five

dollars a ton. A large advance was a natural and healthy result, but the unwonted profits in Iron

quence was that prices have reached a figare which made it exceedingly profitable to bring from the other side. Many cargoes of foreign ores were also shipped hither. In the month of April of this year alone 233,907 tons of British iron were sent to the United States. The result was a glut in the market, followed by some failures and much loss among speculators. During the year, however, the trade has got into a healthier state, and now the great demand, which promises next year to be in excess of any we have known, is absorbing the domestic production, and prices have settled down to figures which make it impossible to bring over foreign iron and sell it at the rates current here, for prices are now im-

proving abroad If the iron market is left to take its natural course, therefore, there will be profit all around, and probably a steady improvement in prices between now and spring Fortunately, the iron speculators have already burned their fingers.

But the tendency to speculation which was so soon developed in Iron has extended to all the great commodities, and the tape in brokers' offices in Wall street has been recording the prices of grain and provisions, as well as of stocks and bonds. It looked a one time as if the whole of trade would be come a game of chance, a fight between bulls and bears.

And even now, warned by the failures in the coffee trade, people are asking whether prices are real and stable, or how far they are speculative. That is the feeling in the provision market, which has been marked by advance and decline during the week. Coffee and tes have fallen in price, and the market is very unsettled, owing to the failures of the great speculative houses. The cotton market, niways a favorite one for speculators, is in the same unsettled and abnormal condition. The bears had their way for a time during the week; then there was a reactionary advance, then depres sion again.

In breadstuffs also the evils of speculation have been seriously felt during the week. Great fluctuations have occurred in wheat, but the tendency of prices has been down ward. The supply has increased and the export demand has been small. Corn has also declined, in consequence of rapidly augmenting supplies. It is the same with other grains.

The dry goods market is in a better condition. It gives evidences of more legitimate ousiness methods.

As to the coffee trade, in which the great and suggestive disasters have occurred, each depending on the other, it has been for a year in a condition to render abortive all attempts to control or corner the market. The new and greater facilities for transporting the crop from Brazil have overstocked our market, and made a decline in prices entirely legitimate. We had on hand in November more than double the quantity of Brazilian coffee we had a year pefore, and of other coffees the increase in the supply was even greater. Jobbers are also importing largely on their own account, and any attempt to control the market is therefore made more difficult. The production of coffee has also been on the increase, and, though we are the greatest coffee drinkers in the world, the supply is large enough to give us the beans at prices which are low, compared with what they have been frequently in the past.

The people, therefore, have reason to re joice that natural causes are defeating the efforts of the speculators to push up the prious of the study propressible the Ren Rate merchants who do a sound and legitimate business are injured and rendered anxious by the introduction of Wall street methods Perhaps the late failures will serve as a warning.

Trials Before Referees.

Some of the most serious objections to trials before referees would be obviated if those officers were not so wont to depart from the modes of trial pursued in court. referee ought to try a case as nearly a possible in the same manner as it would be tried by a single Judge at Special Term. Any departure from that method is likely to give rise to difficulty and dissatisfaction, as has recently been illustrated by two cases which came before Judge LARREMORE at the November Special Term of the Court of Common Pleas.

In one of these cases it was charged that the referee was absent from the room in which the trial was conducted while a portion of the testimony was being taken. A stenographer was in attendance taking down the evidence, and counsel on both side proceeded with the examination of the witness then on the stand without objection on account of the absence of the referee. But this shorthand writer appears subsequently to have become dissatisfied by reason of the non-payment of his fees, and thereupon he carried off his minutes to the State of Rhode Island. Their summary exportation in this manner had, it was alleged, deprived the eferee of all opportunity to read the evidence given during his absence; yet he had

proceeded to render judgment. Now, of course it is perfectly clear that no valid judgment could be rendered if the referee had in fact neither heard nor read the testimony so given; but he denied the charge, showing that counsel had gone on with their questions by consent during his temporary withdrawal from the room, and, furthermore, that he did in fact read the stenographer's notes of the very testimony then taken, before their removal from his office. The most that can be said, therefore, is that in deciding the case he considered evidence which indeed he had not heard, but which both parties intended he should

read instead. Although the referee may thus be exonerated from all blame, it is nevertheless plain that adherence to the true rule of continual presence throughout every moment of the trial is the only wise and prudent course. Referees themselves ought to refuse their consent to any proceedings being had in their absence, even though counsel may desire to go on. If that course had been pursued in the case we have mentioned, an unpleasant and annoying controversy would have been avoided. No one ever heard of a trial in court at Boecial Term being allowed to proceed in the absence of the Judge; and hereafter it ought to be equally impossible for a reference to

proceed in the absence of the referce. The carelessness of referees in allowing their minutes of testimony to go out of their possession is also the source of no little trouble in litigation. A referee ought never to part with his notes of the evidence taken in a case tried before him. They should be under his control always, just as similar notes taken in court always remain under the control of the Judge. If a stenographer has been employed, when his transcript of the testimony once comes into the possession of the referee it should remain there The parties to the suit or their counsel may examine it as much as they like, but they must not take it away. This would be the started predigious speculation. The couse- proper practice; and, once established, no oped "a new motive power of extraordinary

one would feel burt at any implied lack of nildence in refusing to lend the minutes. Applications based on alleged losses of referees' minutes are becoming very frequent in our courts and are often very vex ations; but they would be almost wholly prevented in the future by some such rule remained but mechanical details, and this very

as we have suggested. In the second of the two cases in the Court of Common Pleas, the referee had refused to certify a record of the proceedings had or the trial before him-in technical legal phraseology, to settle the case so as to enable the defeated party to review his decision on appeal. He based his refusal on the fact that the notes of testimony were no longer in his possession, and he could not remember their contents. It appeared, however, that he did not even have them at the time he decided the case; and Judge LARRE-MORE very properly said that if a referee could remember evidence well enough to render judgment on it, he could remember it well enough to correct a statement of i prepared for the purposes of an appeal.

So many questions of importance are tried before referees in this city, that the courts eannot insist upon too high a standard of judicial conduct for these officers.

The Rev. Dr. VERMILYEA, the Dutch Reformed minister, is afraid that our school system is going to suffer at the hands of foreigners. "We must educate foreigners to be republicana" he said at a ministers' meeting on Monday, "or prepare to apply force to protect our institutions against

Such remarks are frequently made by clergymen of Dr. VERMILYRA'S general theological stripe. They are fond of suggesting the possibility, nay, the probability, t a war over religion and education.

And yet our common school system gro stronger every year, and in this city the fathers who avail themselves of the privileges offered by the schools are chiefly foreigners or the sons of foreigners. They are not men like Dr. VERMILYEA, with inc large enough to enable them to send their children to private schools where tuition fees are charged, and where class ideas may be planted and nourished.

The education of foreigners to be republicans is going on all the time, in the schools and out but principally in our political campaigns, and they are generally eager to learn the lesson and perform the duties of citizens. The apathy toward public affairs of the native citizens of the class to which Dr. VERMILVEA belongs-their indifference to our public schools in their practical management, for instance-constitutes the grave evil we have to fear.

If we ever have to fight to protect our institutions, it will be because of the neglect of such citizens to support the principles on which the republic was founded, and their hankering after aristocracy and imperialsm. There lies the danger.

The Fur Seal Monopoly.

Mr. SHERMAN announces with great gravity that the Alaska Commercial Company has taken all the soals it is entitled to take under the law. We thought so. But does Mr. SHERMAN know whether it has taken any nore than it was entitled to or not? Is the special agent on the islands an agent of the United States or of the company? Are the accounts so kept as to distinguish between the skins which come from the Russian islands, under the control of the company, and those which come from the American islands? Is the Government protected

The Fur Seal Ring has prospered greatly inder its fraudulent lease. Alaska has been entirely under its dominion, and its power in the Treasury Department has been absolute. When JOHN F. MILLER, late President of the company, and also late Collector of the Pert of San Francisco, is made Senator from California, it will be stronger still.

Freedom of the Press.

It should not be forgotten, amid the reover Tammany Hall, that it was another signal vindication of the freedom of the press.

Personal attacks on the character of the proprietor of one of our principal journals went for nothing, even if they did not positively benefit him, as many persons think they did.

Politics cannot be controlled in that way, and the utter failure of Mr. KELLY to accomplish anything by violent personal de nunctation should be discouraging to others of the same inclination.

The present season of changes in the army ought to be improved by abolishing the Department of West Point. The post is not properly a department; it is naturally no more than a Colonei's command; it was only made a department in order to give Major-Gen. Scho-FIELD, who had been assigned to it, a technical sommand commensurate with his rank. As it is likely that a new place will be assigned to Gen. SCHOPIELD, an order abolishing the de partment should go with it.

On the first day of the current session of Congress one of the first items of business brought forward was a resolution for the erec tion of another monument. The outburst of art sentiment which distinguished Congress last winter, taking the form of bills to build monuments and erect statues, thus promises to continue. The resolution in question was for a pillar to LAFAYETTE on the Brandywine battle-But it might be better to club LAPATETTE WITH ROCHAMBEAU and Admiral DE GRASSE in the foremost place of the Yorktown monument already provided for by Congress.

We are almost in 1881, and yet, according to a statement of Senator Johnston, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Agriculture, the Public Printer is still behindhand with the agricultural report of 1879. Mr. Johnston is oon to offer a resolution asking the reason of this delay. It would be a ludicrous comment on LE Duc's assurances of the value of his farming documents if his report for 1879 should not be printed until 1881. A less bulky and a prompter report would be more seasonable even if it failed to contain detailed accounts of Le Duc's experiments in extracting sunbeams from cucumbers.

The railroad companies, surface and elevated, steam and horse, are said to be satisfied with the Inwood site for the fair; the steamboat companies, stable keepers, and hack drivers are also satisfied. This is natural, because the chief anxiety of the transporting interest has been to get the fair outside of any dense population, where nobody could reach it on foot.

There is no difference of opinion as to the utter unfitness of Fulton Market. Such a rickety, uncouth, ill-arranged edifice is a disgrace to the city. The main difficulty with all plans for rebuilding has been to provide for the busipess which has been so long transacted in that locality. Yetthere is plenty of room in Burling slip, only one block distant, for the erection of a temporary structure that could be used while the Fulton Market is being rebuilt.

The meeting of the KEELY Motor stockholders in Philadelphia the past week was fully up to the level of the predictions. A resolution was passed declaring that KEELY had devel-

energy," and that "the vibratory engine for its THE THREE MOVEMENTS FOR DEMOutilization bas progressed to that extent as to have demonstrated, in our opinion, that he is master of the situation." The pleasing as-surance was given that "nothing now remains TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN_Sir: After the exposure of the Tweed. Ring there was imperative demand for the reorganization of the but mechanical details," and that the machine will work "at an early day." But nothing ever city Democracy. The only result was a reor-

many Hall is opposed to good municipal gov

ernment and a menace to Democratic suprem

acy, a new demand for reorganization is heard,

foes not strike at the root of the evil. This is

not Kelly, nor Kelly's dependents. They are

the fruit, and not the root. Nor is it Tammany

Hall, nor yet Irving Hall. Tammany is merely

the branch from which the fruit hangs, and

Irving merely a graft from Tammany. The

radical evil lies in the fact that there is now no

democratic organization of Democratic voters in this city. To be democratic, an organization

must be framed to allow a free expression of

the voter's preference, and to give that expres-

sion its due effect. An organization that does

not allow this is not democratic, whatever it

may be called. There is a vital defect in the

Tammany system. It is this: The Tammany

cord with the ruling powers, the return of the inspectors can be contested. Even if the General Committee fails to sustain the appeal, an arrangement for getting rid of troublesome members exists, as admirable in its way as that for the suppression of Independent voters at a primary. They are "disciplined" out of Tammany. It is said that Patrick G. Duffy was in 1876 Chairman of the Committee on Discipline, which drove out of Tammany one Maurice J. Power, who now succeeds Duffy as Police Justice.

lefying the people.

There are now under way three separate

There are now under way three separate movements for the courganization of the city Democracy. The Young Men's Democratic Ciub was the first to set. Its Executive Committee, after several weeks of careful work has prepared a scheme which will be submitted in sevenium. A conference of prominent Democrats has been held on several evenings at the Hotel Brunswick for a like purpose. The Executive Committee of Irving Hall has prepared and submitted a report empodying the main

ANOTHER JEFFERSONIAN DEMOCRAT.

Mr. Gibson's Pastorni Bays.

One of the most beautiful volumes eve

issued from the American press is entitled Pastoral Days, or Measuries of a New England From, by W. Hamilton dis-

sox (Harpers). It is divided into four parts according t

the four seasons. It relates to all kinds of natural objects, flowers, hirds, insects, sunshine, the growth of

rops, the fading of autumn, the snows and frosts of wir

ter. It is a history of the year, with descriptions of na-

ture, according, observations of character, reflection arti-tic, sentimental, social, and religious. The illustra-

tions, all designed by Mr. Gibson, and more than a hundred and fifty in number, are executed with a perfec-tion almost beyond the capacity of panegyric. Art never

equalled and cannot excel the beauty of these prints.

We risk nothing in saying that this is the most charming

gift book that can be produced for the boliday scason.

Returing to Sit with Plymouth Church

The anti-Beecher Congregational churches

will not join in the council to install the Rev. W. P. Crafts as paster of the Church of Christian Endeavor, in Lee

Any effort to reorganize will be futile which

same early day was due half a dozen years ago. MARCHING ON AT WASHINGTON

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12. - Gradually and stealthily the army is planting a deep foundation at the capital, under the direction of Gen Sherman and the military chiefs, acting in con cert with, if not under the inspiration of the Republican managers. Year after year the country is told the army ought to be increase and that the force now provided is insufficient to guard the frontier against Indian depredations. At the same time Congress is assured that the Indian problem is substantially solved. and that the hostile tribes are seeking peace.

The contradiction of these official reports toming from the same Administration, doe ot disturb the authors of them in the least de gree. They move on as if in perfect harmony not caring for the effect of such glaring mis representation on the public mind. The Mill ary Ring keeps steadily in view the one great object of fortifying the position of the army in every possible way. That aim is never los light of, and it enters into the social life of Vashington as an element of organized power

o operate on both parties.

The last movement of Gen. Sherman and hi secciates is to abolish the old arsenal at the capital, long a depository of stores, and to conrert it into a regular military post, with th hendquarters of the Second Artillery, which are to be transferred there from Fort McHenry Four companies of this regiment will be per manently stationed at Washington. Barracks stables, and all the necessary outfit to accom-

modate a much larger force are now under way. People will naturally ask, What is the meaning of this change? If there be no need for these troops, except for parade at the capital. why not cut them off the Army bill? The military chiefs are fertile in resources, and it costs them no effort to invent pretences, which are too often accepted at more than their worth.

The whole tendency of the Republican organ tration is to strengthen its hands by the aid of the army and navy. Conscious of overstepping the limits of the Constitution, and designing to build up a centralized power at Washington, the desperate leaders look forward to contingencies, when the exertion of military force may become a necessity to the execution of their designs.

They know that the Great Fraud of 1876 was only made possible by the use of the army. A body of troops was collected at Washington before the meeting of Congress that year, as a menace to the Representatives. Though fairly defeated, the Republican managers did not intend to give up possession of power, or to subject their conduct to scrutiny. Rather than submit to the people's will, they were ready for bloodshed and to initiate civil war. Until recently the inauguration of a Presi-

dent had always been a civic ceremony, more or less simple. Jefferson set the example of riding to the Capitol unattended, and of enter-White House as a simple citizen, intrusted with the duries of Chief Magistrate. This simplicity did not suit the tastes or the ideas of the imperialists. At Grant's lost inauguration the course of instruction at West Point was arrested, in order that the cadets might by their presence aid to the pageant, in

company with regular and volunteer troops.

It is intended that the inauguration of Garfield shall exceed all former experience in display. Large bodies of regulars have been ordered to be prepared for that occasion, which, externally at least, will have the pomp of a great military show. These signs are full of momentous meaning. They make manifest the plans of ambitious leaders to strike down the republican system, and to erect upon its ruins a strong government, inconsistent with the spirit of the damental principles. Let us be warned in time, for the danger is not distant

PACKING THE SUPREME COURT.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.- The resignation of Mr. Justice Strong will be formally sent in this week, and the present intention is to appoint in his place William B. Woods, now Circuit Judge of the Fifth Judicial District, comprising Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisians, and Texas. Mr. Strong's district, however, will be assigned to Bradley.

Judge Woods has one advantage over all other senirants. He is an Ohio man who went South to seek his fortune. He was an ardent Republican in the days of reconstruction and Grantism, and became a Judge in the natural operation of political laws. Compared with other Federal Judges in the South he may be said to have borne himself decently. He is not charged with the gross outrages that lie at the doors of some of his associates. Because Judge Woods now holds a Southern circuit, and resides for convenience in a Southern State, it will be pretended that his appointment is a concession to the South, which is now not represented in the Supreme Court.

Mr. Justice Swayne will retire before the close of the present Congress, so that Hayes will have the appointment of his successor. Stanley Matthews will be nominated for that vacancy, as the reward for his services in aid of the Great Fraud before the Electoral Commission. and in other capacities. Garffeld could have had this appointment in his own hands. He knew of Hayes's bargain with Matthews, and though not too well disposed toward the latter.

he has not backbone enough to refuse him, in case the vacancy should be deferred till after the fourth of March.

Stanley Matthews has long been a railroad and corporation attorney. There are already three, if not four, of that class on the Supreme bench. For the coming vacancies after the fourth of March, Garfield will nominate the men when the great corporations want. The men when the great corporations want. men whom the great corporations want. The court will be packed in the interest of corpo-rate power even more decidedly than it was packed by Grant to reverse the legal tender de-cision, by which reversal specie payments were pestponed ten years, and the panic of 1873 was provoked.

provoked.

By a conventional usage the Senate confirms almost anybody who has ever been a member of it, without regard to fitness, character, or other indispensable conditions for office. Therefore, while there are high and honorable Senators while there are high and honorable Senators while there are high and honorable Senators. who will never consent to vote for Stanley Mat-thews, his confirmation may be regarded as sure. Then one-third of the court will hast from the State of Ohio, namely. Waite, Woods,

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The fre-

ment occurrence of deaths and accidents resulting from r occasioned by illuminating gas induces me to ask if

the time has not been reached when some inquiry should

authority, in order to solve the question: Why do these

No Mining Legislation Likely.

and Terriboies have gotten up a bid, but they inten-press it solely in order to kid off the bid proposed by Land Commissioner

be instituted by our health authorities, or by some other

request deaths from gas occur?

I find that in fifteen recent fatal accidents death has

I find that in fifteen recent fatal accidents death has been caused by what is teamed water gas, and that during the fast freezele, 1870 to 1880, instances of death from the new or above of contens are introquent. The question is a serious one, and should have the exceed and execut aftertion not only of the guardians of the fast and trees but of our citizens themselves, or or by shit and trees, but of our citizens themselves, or or the shit and trees, and should know the dangers, it say, after his others and note now undertal supplied them for lightly they office and founds. on Thursday next under Receiver ampices. An i Viktion was sent to all congregational churches in the victority of New York, and many persons in the church believed that it would be the occasion of a general recentification. The Church of the Prigrims and the Chiton Avenue Congregational Church, however, remain firm their determination not to tellowship with Plymouth Church, and many other churches, including the Broad way Tabernacle of this city, agree with them. A Challenge to Dr. Futton. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: A leading

Threatened Revolt of Brooklyn Democrats. ewspaper published a report of Dr. Fuiton's ta Brooklyn The meeting of the Demogratic General Comcracher, I believe) sermon of Sunday last, in which the peaker stated that the juils and prisons of this city

The Word of God ad number us to "be angry and sin cussion over the report of the committee appointed t research over the report of the committee appendix investigats ablered fraud and treachers at the last tion. The report was presented at the last meeting, a ten being triendly to the Melascaphin factors, was shall the table. A big reveal is buildy threatened, and it said there will be twenty or their tyremations, fixed Demogratic criminization, which grow out of tentral themograph and English Glob, is established branches in all the words and govern towns. ot " Our blessed Lord applied the lash to the money minly, but he this south of justice and an area, the momes the meeting as a lie begin of matter a reason, and in the name of truth and charity 1 by challenge Dr. Pallon to the press of like harro by means he may prober, or to want before the public his, convictors as a public faisher and defauer on way for to make a personal boar and investigation for each size and strong an important plat of party and will prove thin a cruel of the property and proven the property of the p

James W. Husted Claiming a Big Fee. The Hon, James W. Husted has made a claim

FLUSHING, L. L. Dec. 10. EGERRY F. CLEAVE. nal Life Insurance Company's policy for the distribuion of a surplus of \$125,000 which was no deposit wit the first Superintendent of Insurance when the can pass tailed to 1974. The reterior refuses to delever a first report sould the needs and the matter has bee correct into court by the counsel or the power houter who insist it at the reference leading secondaring. To Attorner-time of a to appear become Justice Chibert, the case this week. WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.-It is not likely that iere will be any bestation in regard to infining claims his sension. The representatives of the mining States

HERR VON HOCHKNECHT ALARMED. The Remarkable Information Imparted by

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Honored Gentleman: As by my fire last evening I was reclining myself, my mind with the rememganization of Tammany Hall under different brance of days and peoples long since passe leaders. Now, when the experience of the past filled, there entered to me mine old friend and four years has shown that the power of Tam-

companion in arms, the Col. von Ritter. By the kindness of a gentleman most distin guished, to whom some time was the position of the Judge of the High Court of Admiralty of this great city, there is now to the Col. von Rit-ter the office in the house of customs of messenger collector, wherefrom it comes to him the Colonel, to hear the frequent conversations and informations of the rulers of this land; and it having been mentioned by me to him of the fear and the anxiety that was to me on account of your course in the opposition to the Gen, Grant, has the Colonel to me said that through the friend to him, the Judge (the name of whon it was the promise of me not to transpire) had come to him the information of the patriotism the generosity, the self-abnegation, and the modesty of the Gen. Grant, so profound, so godlike, that to him, the Colonel, had you and your paper become an object the most hateful

godlike, that to him, the Colonel, had you and your paper become an object the most hateful and unworthy.

It was by the Col, von Ritter then stated to me, as from his friend, the Judge, that when to this country came the war of the secession, it was to the Gen. Grant to be the possessor of the lands, the houses, the cattles most vust and comprehensive. That, as to us in our own dear fatherland, no hesitancy came to the mind of the Gen. Grant, the houses, the lands, the cattles of him were into gold, on the moment, converted, and with the proceeds was the army which the rebellion conquered levied. That when the war was by him to a successful close accomplished, and the Gen. Grant by the patriotism, the walor, and the disinterestedness of him, so godlike, the supreme command of the armies for himself tor his life acquired, with the remuneration for the support of him General Committee appoints the inspectors of election for each Assembly district, and these inspectors decide who have been chosen members of the General Committee at the primary elections. That amounts to a bargain: We will appoint you inspectors if you will return us as elected members of the General Committee-a short and convenient process, by which the committeemen can redlect themselves to office indefinitely, or, if they wish, name their own successors. It will be seen that this plan pro-vides admirably against any effective inter-ference by voters. successors. It will be seen that this plan provides admirably against any effective interference by voters.

There is no registration of voters at a Tammany primary. Any man can vote whom the inspectors regard as a Democrat, but if his vote is not counted, or is counted for the wrong person, he is helpless. Hence, the Tammany primary is a farce in which the public takes little interest. A gentleman who was formerly a member of Tammany, but who long since left it in disgust, describes a primary he attended in the old Seventh Assembly District. The election was held in a livery stable, and lines had been formed hours before the time for opening, each faction fearing that its rival would be first on the ground and take possession of the polls. Men were brought in from other Assembly districts, an expedient needless under the liberal impartiality shown by the inspectors. All voted to their hearts' content, some returning again and again to deposit large rolls of votes were thrown, each faction voting all it had printed, some 30,000 ballots in all. The inspectors measured the votes, announced a proper majority for the members of the General Committee whom they were appointed to return as elected, and the meeting adjourned.

If, as often occurs, inspectors show independence, and return as elected persons not in accord with the rulling powers, the return of the inspectors can be contested. Even if the General Committee fails to austain the appeal, an arrangement for getting rid of troublescome with the remuneration for the support of him and the family of him sufficient, once again, a

the armies for himself for his life acquired, with the remuneration for the support of him and the family of him sufficient, once again, at the call of the nation, he it all relinquished and the office of the President took to himself. That nevertheless the expenses ovast that always to a ruler must come, in the entertainment by him of the guests of the nation, he, mindful to himself of the debt of the war, then the country and the peoples oppressing, caused the salary of him as President to be reduced by the one-half of the same.

That nevertheless that by his acts he had himself and the family of him impoverished, the Gen. Grant did upon the friends and relations of him the offices of the Government refuse to bestow or to permit the servants of the nation pressuts or recombenses to receive. Again, that the peoples baving to themselves the desire that to the powers of the world should the greatness and the magnitude of this country be made apparent, he, the Gen. Grant, by the wish of them expressed and as the ambassador of them, did to himself the trouble and the fatigue of the world's journey undertake, and that the Congress of the Democrats, far from assuming to the Treasury the expenses by the embassy incurred, have allowed it to the Gen. Grant the expenses entire to bear. That to the Gen. Grant, from the patriotism, the generosity of him, is now the poverty most dire, and yet that to sou nevertheless remains the course of opposing that to him should be made a recompense for the blood and the treasure of him so freely contributed. Is it that to a country so grant, so wast, like this, should come the charge of uncertheless remains the course of opposing that to him should be made a recompense for the blood and the treasure of him so freely contributed. Is it that to a man who to his fatheriand has sacrificed the lands, the houses, the cattles, from the ancestors of him for meeneralion to generation come down, should in the years of his life declining be harassed and annowed when with prosperity and riches th J. Power, who now succeeds Duffy as Police Justice.

Another peculiar feature of the Tammany Hall organization is its dependence on the Tammany Secret Society, a body admitting both Democrats and Republicans. Most of us can remember when it came to Tweed's rescue in 1870. The Young Democracy movement was started in revolt against Tweed. A majority of the Tammany General Committee were against him. Measures were to be taken at the next regular meeting to expel him, but when the members assembled they found the Hall dark and a squad of police guarding it. Kelly was the Grand Suchem of the Tammany Secret Society. He had convened the sachems who have control of the building, and they had refused to open it for the use of the committee. In the mean time, Tweed was in Albany bribing Republican Senators to support the city charter, which gave him supreme control in the city. The beffled insurgents were forced to find another place of meeting, and were afterward known as the Lyving Hall Immocracy. you, none of care for the bosterity of yourself or your families, or has it come to you, as to Louis XIV., that after you may the deluge come, and chaos and void exist? I am, hon-ored gentleman, with much commiseration for the cause of you,

F. von Hochenbeut.

New York, Dec. 12.

The Dervish in Beecher's Church.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: On the charter, which gave him supreme control in the
city. The baffled insurgents were forced to find
another place of meeting, and were afterward
known as the Irving Hall Democracy.

I spoke of Irving Hall bemocracy.

I spoke of Irving Hall as a grait from Tammany, at has inherited the main defect of the
parent tree. As in Tammany, the General Committee appoints the inspectors of elections.

This permits the central body to dictate to votcrs from whom it should take commands. I do
not mean that Irving Hall has all the vicious
features of the Tammany organization. I say
it-inviscintally undemocratic.

The return of Tweed, happily, has passed
away. Keily has been shorn of his strength,
and will crobably soon lose his supremacy in
Tammany Hall. But let us not make the mistake of supposing that the deposition of Keily
will remedy existing evils. Let the old system
continue to exist, and a low seasons will see another Keily or another Tweed holding the fortunes of the Democratic party in his grip and
delying the people.

There are now under way three senerge tainment in Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, designed illustrate the manners of the Hely Land. A promine eature was the exhibition, as an amusing farce, of themmedan at prayer. The dervish came out, dropped upon his knees upon a rug spread for the purpose, put his right hand to his cheek, and not not los prayer to Allah, the one God, the Jehevah of the H. heew, and the Heavenly Faller of the Christian. Lossing once up-ward once to the right, and once to the lect, and to uch-ing the floor with his torchead, he rose, rolled up the The land left the stage.

The land, Why Wife Passion Play this from degree and

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I noticed S. J. who was clerk of the General Assembly at its s ALBANY, N. Y. Dec. B.

Pew Renting.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The trescut pew renting system of a great majority of our churches is a disgrace to Christianity, and it only needs to be brought home to the attention of all tre Christians to bring about a radical reform.

The rich man takes a pew just as he does a box at the opers, and generally for about the same reason; while

there are thousands of people who are too poor to pay for a pew, and whe will not go to church because they think they are not welcome or because they are too ground to take a received seat in a corner or in the while the second seal in a corner or in the gallery.

"My house is a house of prayer, but ye have made it a denot thleves," said our great Master on a certain occasion. Change the latter part of the text into "ye have made it like an onera house, where the man with the most meeter church the best seal," and you have the most meeter church would not be properly supported by the free will differing of the congression. I know of one church which has tried the free new system for three are not years past, and it is in a more proserrous condition now than it has been for len years. I have no doubt that other free churches will report the same result.

A Schoolboy's Mortification.

criss has been held on several evenings at the Hotel Brunswick for a like purpose. The Exceptive Committee of Irving Hall has prepared and submitted a report embodying the main features of a plan of reorganization. These separate and submitted a report embodying the main features of a plan of reorganization. These separate and submitted as movements show that the need of reorganization is generally recognized.

Whatever plan is adopted must, in order to succeed, be democratic, first of all. No board, committee, or central body must be given greater power than is absolutely necessary for purposes of a fluid decision of contested cases. The registration of voters must be provided for, and the voter effectively protected in the deposit and correct counting of his ballot. Moreover, the plan must not be framed with a design to give any one existing organization or Hall an undue advantage, or it will meet the bitter opposition of rivale, and the movement will degenerate into a mere war of factions. The plan should provide for such a selection of paces for heaving primary elections—liquor saloons being excluded—as shall encourage the respectable people to attend. It should not be put forth as the exclusive scheme of any club, Hall, or clique, or it will invite opposition and be regarded as a device to give prominence to the body urging it. The gentlemen who have undertaken the work of reorganization are entitled to the thanks of all Democrats. The draft ing of a satisfactory plan is no easy task. But it should be horne in mind that getting it adopted by the voters and getting those elected under it recognized by the State Committee is yet more difficult. Jefforson said: "All experience hath shown that mankind are more dispensed to suffer while evils are sufferable than to right themselves by abolishing forms to which they are accustomed." I think any plan, to be successful, must appear as the result of the combined efforts of these now engaged upon the work endorsed by the prominent and experienced Democrats of the ci FULTON, N. Y., Dec. 12.-On Thursday George ardner, aged 12, son of a prominent resident of this vi are, was reduced to a lower class in school. He was so vercome with mortification that on Friday he left his ione, and was last seen on that day in Syracuse. No race of him can be found.

IT SHINES FOR ALL.

The American Newspaper Press Reflecting the Light of The Sun. Record, Centrarille, Mit.-Turn Sen is one of the best Demo ratic papers in the country.

Times, Benarie, N. F .- Tax Sux has a large circulation in this county, and it will undoubtedly be increased the coming year. Son, Beligepoor, Gan -We advise everybody in Bridge sort to subscribe at once for our great big New

namesake, Tax Scs.

Independent, Mercin, N. P.-Thu Sch is a very newsy eadable sheet, and is thouroughly independent and out spoken on political matters. Advertises, Greenville, S. C.-One of the greatest paper.

published in America. It turmshes the most news in the least space of any paper printed. Herald, Gammatola, M. P.-Thu Sun is a newspaper in every sense that the term implies; ably edited and fur

nished at an astonishingly low price. Times, Mont Union Pa.-There are few papers that will equal Tar Sen. It is worth a half dozen such papers as the New York World or the Philadelphia Ledger.

Times. Fullyn, N. Y.-This spirited paper is growing i favor each day of its existence. For boldness, originality and truthtulness it is commended to independent people Tobac, Particula, N. 8-The most thoroughly hones. independent, and fearless newspaper in the United States—in the civilized world—is unquestionably The Sus. Littlingencer, Gioterwille, N. Y - We recognize the ability apparent in The Sys's editorial columns and the indendent and learness expression of the views of the writers on the important topics of the day.

Sentenel, Lewister, Po. -- Tun Sun is progressive. It use

sty such plain words as give to its utterances their greatest force. Its independence is not or the sort that at truipts to please all classes, good and but, alike, Democrat, Total hormork, Pos. - Tax Sux is the abjest edite.

lation. To Democrate we have no bestration in recon-

Descent, Chim. N. J.-Tu all who wish a thorot metropolitan newspaper, to tependent of both politica parties, winde took and uncompromising and unitring to its mestive to contrate them and compation in Feder offsire. Like System to commended,

Rol yoursel of the disconnect and danger attending or of by union the Jayme's Experienced an obligation between the coughs, sort throat, and punnously affections - Air.

SUNDEAMS

-Mme Modieska's next character in Lon--Prof. Arndt of Leipsic, who has been deroting himself for some time to the study of Goethe's life and writings, has discovered a hitherto unknown work

of the post-a "Singspiel" in prose-which will soon be published in proper form. -There are at present in South Carolles. welve colleges, two professional schools, three industrial raining schools, eighty-one private academies, fifty nine

public academics, three evening elementary schools, 200 private elementary schools, and 2,703 public schools, -On the 12th and 13th of October last a amp meeting was held in Tokio, which was projected and conducted exclusively by native Christiana. Many officers of the Government and a number of Buddhist priests were present, the audience on the second day eaching 5,000 persons.

-The Chicago Methodist Conference has been discussing the quality of the Western Book Con-cern's publications. The Rev. J. H. Alling said that the daily papers contained far more Methodist news than could be found in the Methodist weeklies, and others expressed similar opinions.

-A committee of the Maryland Society for the Protection of Children from Cruelty and Immoral-ity are visiting all shopkespers in Baltimore who employ women and girls, and endeavoring to induce them to provide seats for the women when not actually engaged in -U. N. Arnott, an old member of the West

Virginia Legulature, and once its Fresident, while on his way home from a religious meeting on a dark night, took a path along an overhanging cliff, trusting to his familirity with the ground for safety; but a misstep sent him lown the precipice, and his neck was broken -Mr. Beaman of Chester, N. Y., is build-

ing, as a memorial to his wife, daughter, and grand-tampiter, a magnificent granite and marble mausoleum at Cuttingsville, Vt., which is to cost over \$60,000, everything being of the best workmanship and most enduring materials, the bronze door alone costing \$5,000. -The Continental gambling establish-

ments appear to be soing from bad to worse. At Monte Carlo the police have strict orders to search the grounds every night for the bodies of spicides, and to remove them as quickly as possible, that visitors may not be shocked by their remains. At Monaco matters seem to be in the same state. -Though few people can believe seriously in the possibility of tunnelling under the sea for a railway from England to France, the Southeastern Railway

company in England have been boring away for several

weeks at Dover. They are now tunnelling a gatlery under the sea through the chalk beds, and the work is to be continued for a year. -M. Ephrem Baryshof has published a emplete translation of Byron's "Cain" into the Rus man language. Fragments of this poem have already been rendered into Russian verse, but it is only of late that the consurship has withdrawn its veto on the repro-

duction of Lucifer's monotogues and other characteris tically Byronic passances.

—The Jesuits banished from France are said to be taking ever to Jersey upward of 10,000,000 france, to be laid out in the nurchase of property there. as well as 3,000,000 france to Malta for the purpose of founding a college, while the inhabitants of Posters com-plain that their town will lose 10,000,000 france by the

-Signor Filippo Mariotti has had the patience to count all the words in Dante's " Divina Comme-dia." The number is 90,542, equally divided between the three parts—the Inferno, the Furgatorio, and the Para-disc, or, as the work contains one hundred cantos, about a thousand words to each canto. He has ascertained that, deducting repetitions, the ninety-nine thou-and words of Dante consist of 269 adverbs, 2,637 substantives, 927 adjectives, 1,752 verbs, &c. In all, 5,860 words have been used by the poet.

-A wedding party was assembled at Cleveland, and everything was ready for the ceremony, except that the bridegroom had not agrived. After waiting an hour beyond the appointed time, the bride fainted and the guests were about to disperse. Then a policeman came in, and said that he had driven from the door a drunken man, who wanted to enter. A search in the neighborhood resulted in finding this man, who was the missing bridegroom. He was not intoxicated, but had gone insane.

-A train of emigrants lost themselves in Oregon desert, thirty years ago, and wandered for several days before finding their way out. They afterward said that they had seen a place strewn with nug-gets of gold, but were at the time suffering starvation, and did not surpose they would live to care anything about the treasure. A grizzly old man was recently encountered in that region. He had been searching since 1850 for these nuggets, and declared that he would stick -A woman 80 years old has starved to

death in Boston. She was weak from old age, and could not have lived much longer in any event; but lick of food was what killed her. Her daughter was a washerwoman, but could get very little work, and was so sensi-tive on the subject of her poverty that she would not beg. She and her mother had nothing to eat for a week but some meal and a small piece of meat, and for two days were wholly without food. The old woman lay helpless to bed, meaning, "I am starving," yet the daughter

would not go to the authorities for relief. -Emigration as a national evil is sorely subling Italian statesmen. Statistics prove to us that 1 168 (%) emigrants left their overtaxed country between trom the Government, whereas an unknown number annually depart without letting the Gov-And of all those it is estimated that on with the determination never to return. The largest contingent is supplied by the province of Venice, the

bext by Genea, and the third by Lombardy, apparently in exact ratio to their former prosperity -A Congregation was recently held at the Senate Honze, in the University of Cambridge, England, to decide whether, in certain portions of the University course, the obligation to satisfy the examiners in the Greek innuage should not be relaxed, and a knowledge of French and German accepted in its place. There was a large attendance, and many members of the Squate living at a distance were present. The first "grace" on the subject, which involved the principle of the non-com-pulsory study of Greek, was rejected by 185 non-placets to 145 placets; and Greek will thus retain its present

place in the University course -The total abstainers' argument that even the beasts will not drink alcoholic fluids is often met by adverse acts. In Grass Valley, Cal., all the hoge on a ranch went on a some together. The contents of a on a ranch went on a spree together. The contents of a wine cask ran out into a pool, and they found the beverage good. The account says: "Some were frisky and full of play, others beligners and awagering around hunting up fights; some manuforing around in an imbedie way, walking is corkecrew style and tembling over the least obstruction that lay in their path, while several of the larger bogs, that had managed to get in the

-Policeman Martin of St. Louis, who comtted suicide immediately after being dismissed from the force, was not the victim of persecution, which the telegraphed news of the event implied. He was a drunk and, and his sergeant had been several times conveiled to report him for misconduct. One night be saw the sergeant bitch his borse and go into a low resort. This was his opportunity for revenge, he thought, and, after waiting half an hour, he led the horse to the station, and said that the sergeant had left it wandering while he drank in the house. The truth was that the latter was in the place scarching for witnesses in an important case.

The failure of this effort nearly crazed Martin, and when the Commissioners disgraced him he shot himself

-There is a rule in all theatres against the utterance by performers of any words not set down in their parts, and in well-managed establishments it is rigidly enforced. Hench's Opera House is a large and prosperous Cinciunati heatir, but the admission prices are cheap, the audiences trink and smoke, and the actors are inclined to take liberties with the playsing which they appear. Manager Henck is determined to discipline his comeany. Standing at the prompter's place, he li-tens for interpolations, and thrashes the offenders? One actor was elated because the gailery laughed at his course joke, but on retiring he was promptly knocked down by Henck. A singer who added an original and objectionable verse to a song was vio-lently kicked into the street.

... The case of the Rev. James W. Cole, a Methodist pastor at Charlemont, Mass, has been kept be fore the public for over a year, and has just been tried in a court of law. Mr. Cole married a girl who had been his first wife's servant. He had bren secustomed to enforce overe discipling in his family, but the new Mrs. Cole re belied against the rule, and became violent in her conluct. He claimed that she was at times insane, and had her sent to an essium: but the physicians have since tes tified that she was rational - hile there, and she was soon discharged. Her montal trouble arose from arcg nancy. Russors that the minister habitually wingoed his wife were circulated in Charlemont. She showed in dackened eye, which she said her husband had cause neighbors, and when they went in they found her on her knees, while her husband stood over her with a whin h his hand. Her shoulders have the marks of him . and she declared that he had requently heaten her. Cole was tried by his Conference. He adjusted that he had struck his wife, but plended that he could subdue her y hitting him in his tillud eye induced it so that be could not wear a class substitute. The Conference exponented im. Encouraged by this moves with his own he became a suit for changes against the circ came, which had published a truttion moment of the

affair. In the course of the trial consist used the ad-mission of certain testinical factors in had been notify the Contervice. Andre Pinnan ruled against it and said "Heaven forbid that we should follow the roles of dence of ecct synshest trials." The verdict was infefrom the ecclesiasucal one, too, being for the determant